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VOLUME XIV

VICTORIA SHOT AT. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.

An Alleged Lunatic Shoots at Her as She Leaves a Car at Windsor Castle—The Assassin Arrested—Attempts to Lynch Him—The Law and Land—European Rumors, Etc.

WINDSOR, Eng., March 2.—As the queen was entering her carriage this evening, a man in the station yard deliberately fired a pistol at her. The man, who was a miserable looking object, was immediately seized by several policemen and taken to Windsor police station. No one was hurt. The man gave his name as Roderick MacLean. The queen drove off to the castle immediately after she was fired at. The miscreant was followed to the police station by a large crowd of people, from whom he was rescued with difficulty.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.
The queen arrived at Windsor at about 5:25 p.m. She had been in London since Tuesday where she gave a drawing room on Wednesday in honor of the Princess Helena of Waldeck, who is to marry Prince Leopold. A crowd of people assembled at Buckingham palace this morning in hopes that the queen would drive out. The demeanor of the people was as cordial as usual.

There was a large crowd of spectators awaiting the queen's arrival at Windsor. The queen walked across the platform of the railway station to her carriage, which was waiting to take her to the castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage, when a man, standing at the entrance to the station yard, among a number of spectators, pointed a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report the pistol was not heavily loaded. The queen, who was probably not aware what had happened, was immediately driven to the castle.

THE MISCREANT ARRESTED.
Before she passed the man had been seized by the superintendent of the Borough police, who was standing near by. He was also violently seized by the crowd, and was only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the superintendent's assistance. The miscreant was taken to the police station, where he was taken into high street, and thence conveyed to the police station in a cab. MacLean is said to be an inhabitant of Southsea. The general opinion is that the shot was the result of lunacy. The report of the pistol was sharp but not loud. MacLean apparently intended firing again, when the revolver, which seemed to be empty, was taken from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. Some Eton scholars were prominent in the attempt to lynch MacLean. It is understood that the queen has not sustained any shock.

ANNOUNCED IN THE COMMONS.
In the house of commons to-night Sir William Harcourt, replying to an inquiry from Sir Stafford Northcote, stated that Roderick MacLean, who shot at the queen this afternoon was a clerk by occupation and a native of London. He added that the queen was not alarmed by the shot.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE LORNS.
The statement included in the house of lords committee's invitation to Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, to give evidence in their inquiry into the shooting of the queen, was that the committee do not consider it within the scope of their inquiry to discuss the correctness of any of the commissioners' decisions. The Times says the pledge appears to fully cover the ground marked out in Mr. Gladstone's declaration on moving the postponement of the orders of the day in favor of his resolution in the house of commons on the twenty-seventh ultimo, that if the judicial administration of the case were to be excluded from the scope of the inquiry of the house of lords' committee, he would be prepared to abstain from moving his resolution, etc. The statement of the committee amounts practically to a surrender of the position taken up in the debate raised by Lord Donoughmore on the subject of the case, and it is to be hoped that the committee will be broken, any one of the evils forecast by Mr. Gladstone could arise after the acceptance of the committee's report.

THE ATROCITIES ON THE JEWS.
LONDON, March 2.—The Russo-Jewish committee has prepared a statement confirming the report of outrages on Jews in Russia, including many cases of murder and rape, which the recent British consular reports discredited. The committee's statement is founded on letters received from persons occupying high official positions in the Jewish community, and upon personal evidence of Jewish refugees. A letter from an eminent rabbi indicates that steps have been taken by the Russian authorities to conceal the truth.

THE CRISIS IN TOBACCO MONOPOLY.
LONDON, March 2.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: In the Prussian economical council the tobacco monopoly bill is constantly opposed. Prince Bismarck has drawn up a new tobacco monopoly bill, increasing the tax on tobacco in the leaf, which he will bring forward if the present bill is rejected.

SPAIN IN RUIN.
LONDON, March 2.—A Paris correspondent of the Times says the idea has crossed the mind of several statesmen that Spain should be divided into provinces, and that the European complication in Egypt by sending troops there.

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS DROWNED.
LONDON, March 2.—The L. Collier has been wrecked off Yarmouth and twenty-three persons drowned.

BRADLAUGH RE-ELECTED.
In the parliamentary election at Northampton, Bradlaugh received 3,708 votes, and Corbett 3,687.

FIELD AND FLOOD.

The Devastation of the Rushing Waters.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—A Greenville, Miss., special says there was a perfect wreck of the Bolivar levee yesterday morning. Riverton, Wade, Clay and Badgley levees also broke through and it is reported that the Concordia broke the day before. These breaks will cause an overflow of every plantation in Bolivar county. The river fell four inches last night, and is still falling rapidly. The breaks of the Bolivar county levees will probably save those of Washington and Issaquena counties, but the loss to the district in the levees there is not less than \$150,000. Clay and Badgley levees are the largest in the district except Hushpuckana. Several levees are reported lost. Rosedale, the county seat of Bolivar county, is six feet under water. The ledger office and other houses are washed away. The Clark and front levee on lake Balah is gone. This will cause an overflow of what was left of Bolivar county. William Bayou levee in this county is broken, and all of the northern portion of Washington county and the backlands throughout Issaquena and Sharkey counties will go under. A number of people were drowned at Riverton. There has been a fall of eight inches in the river to date. Later reports say that in addition to the breaks above stated, there was one at Hughes's front, between Wade and Clarke's. Accounts of suffering

and loss of property continue to come in and exceed anything that has ever attended previous inundations of the Mississippi river. The levees above named are all above Greenville.

THE RIVER BREAK.
Private letters from Riverton, Mississippi, say the levee broke Monday night, and that the loss of property is fearful. Several persons were drowned and among the number, Benjamin Hyne, shipping clerk for Frank & Bellach, who tried to go to the assistance of Mrs. Bradshaw, and was drawn into the channel of the creek and drowned. The live stock is all drowned, and there are no provisions for the people to subsist on. The break occurred about 100 yards above Duncan's. A message has been sent to Terrene for the steamer Flow Boy to take the women and children to Memphis. They are suffering greatly, having lost everything they possessed, except the clothes on their backs. It is impossible to describe the fearful havoc and destruction the waters have wrought. Besides the break at Riverton there are two more, one at Wright's place, two miles below, and another at Judge Miles's place, two miles below Riverton. Mules, horses, cows, goats and houses pass by continually. Add to these the falling mud crabs, and you then have the faintest idea of the condition of things in Duncan's. There must be no less than twenty-five women and children, and a good many more, are now in the water. It is pitiful to see them, half-naked, frozen and hungry. Every house at Riverton except Duncan's, and Frank & Bellach, has either floated off or been so damaged by the rushing water that it is impossible that they will be unfit for habitation when the waters decline. The levee in front of Duncan's house is weak, and there is danger of its breaking. The storehouse of Mr. Carter, together with his stock of goods, floated off and was lost.

LOWER DOWN THE RIVER.
A letter from Sol Cohen, at Concordia, Miss., says the levee below Riverton, says the levee at Blackburn's broke on Tuesday morning, and the water is over Concordia. The break is through Blanchard's place. A scaffold is being erected to take care of the stock. The river rose three inches in 24 hours.

A DISPATCH FROM LAKE PROVIDENCE reports that the levee in Longwood levee, six miles above Lake Providence, has been closed effectually, and all danger is over.

THE FLOODING WRECK.
A Greenville, Mississippi, special says the levee system on the Bolivar county front is a general wreck, and the waves are now inundating the whole of Bolivar and all of Washington counties, except a small portion of land on the west bank of Deer creek. From Fishland to the shore of the lake, the levee is in a state of ruin. The water is now rising from this point southward, practically the whole country is under water. Everybody is busy saving the most valuable portion of his live stock, while cattle and hogs are generally abandoned to their fate. Should the water recede in the next few weeks, and the season prove propitious, the levee will make good crops. While hoping for all these fortuitous circumstances we refuse to look at the picture of a terrible destruction of property caused by the breaking of the levee at Carson's Landing, Mississippi, after the heavy rain and wind storm of Tuesday. A great seventy-five feet wide levee broke, the rushing water, and a hundred yards of levee was soon swept away. The noise of the roaring flood awoke the sleeping citizens, and the great forest of cotton trees, and the sleepers, on looking out of their homes, saw the river rapidly spreading over the surrounding country, and without taking time to clothe themselves fled for their lives. Ben Harris, however, and his family, and two negro children were unable to escape, and all three were drowned. Their pitiful cries for help were heartrending, but to succeed could not be at such a time. A number of others had narrow escapes from water graves. In addition to this break, several others are reported in the vicinity of Lake Providence. Twenty-five yards of the levee broke, and between Catfish point and Mound landing, a distance of six miles, the levee is broken in four places. In Arkansas City, Arkansas, the water broke through the levee, and a dwelling to a depth varying from six inches to four feet. The water has covered the floor of the hotel to a depth of twenty inches, while the new oil mills are also suffering from the water.

WAITING FOR RATIONS.
Quite a number of planters are feeding their hands, who fear that the movement to nationalize will denude them of their property. Many of the latter are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the boat with government rations, and the boats are moving persons and property, but there are too poor to pay for such service.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Specials to the Herald from Memphis, Helena and other points in the Mississippi give the details of the disasters now being caused by floods. A Memphis dispatch says from Memphis to Madison, Ark., forty miles to the west, there is nothing but one wide expanse of water. Trains on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, between Memphis and Madison, have been discontinued for nearly four weeks.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK.
Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is not yet restored. The Memphis dispatch to the north of the St. Francis river, which empties into the Mississippi ten miles above Helena, thence up the St. Francis to Madison, where daily trains connect with steamers. It is estimated that in Crittenden, Lee and Phillips counties, Ark., there are not less than 15,000 negroes who are in a destitute condition awaiting the arrival of the government's aid with necessities of life and keep them from dying of starvation. Food for the stock is as necessary as provisions for human beings. For miles cattle and hogs are daily dying for want of food.

GALVESTON, March 2.—A special to the News from Dold City, Texas, says that the town of Adona, fourteen miles south of this place, was visited by several cyclone Tuesday which inflicted considerable damage, many buildings and residences having been thrown from their foundations; the Baptist church frame dwelling of Mr. Ervay was destroyed. Several members of the family of the latter were in the house at the time of the storm, and were seriously injured.

THE NEW GEORGIA CIRCUIT.
All the necessary amendments to the bill creating a new United States court have been prepared by Colonel Hammond, and Senator Brown thinks the bill will be perfected in the committee so as to go through when presented in the senate without delay. The Georgia circuit, as it is, is a masterpiece of legislation, and the amendments to the bill are as good as made.

THE CRACKER STATE AT THE CAPITAL.
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CONKLING CONFIRMED. THE PROUD PEACOCK OF THE MO- HAWK TO BE A JUDGE.

The Senate Votes to Confirm Conkling's Nomination—Lively Discussion of our Foreign Policy in the Senate—The Chinese Bill, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—General Sherman and Major-General Hancock were before the house committee on military affairs, relative to several bills providing for the compulsory retirement of officers. Both generals expressed themselves in favor of compulsory retirement, but not as proposed by any of the pending bills. They thought that cases might arise where officers of high rank would be able to render valuable services beyond the period named for their retirement, and the application of an arbitrary rule in such cases would result in serious injury to the service. They favored a graduated scale as to rank and age, but did not offer suggestions as to any definite plan. They were unanimous in representing the evils resulting from the present mode of promotion in the army. They favored the bill which gives increased pay to such officers below the rank of major as have served in one grade for fifteen consecutive years, as affording a measure of relief. The committee, said that for the first time since the war he saw army matters discussed by politicians in congress upon the merits of the cases, and not upon political considerations. He was pleased to find that there was no longer prejudice in the minds of men from any section against the army, and that democrats and republicans were equally anxious to see the best men in the service of the republic. He had had more satisfaction in visiting Washington this time than for several years.

SHERMAN'S GRANT.
The recent movement of the "silent man" is said to have thrown General Sherman into a fit of fear. It is claimed in certain quarters that the bill to promote Grant to the rank of lieutenant-general, which was introduced by Sherman, was not introduced in his philosophy. Of course, Sherman would not object to the appointment and retirement of Grant, but it is intimated that if the bill becomes a law, and Grant is appointed, he will refuse to retire until he reaches an age at which he may be compelled to resign. This would naturally reduce Sherman to an inactive position, and he would be obliged to fight, and if he and his opponent the bill in the house Grant will well fear the result. The subject is being actively discussed by congressmen.

SUBJECT JUSTICE CONKLING.
The senate confirmed the nomination of Roscoe Conkling to the supreme bench. The vote is understood to have been 39 yeas and 12 nays. The bill, which provides for the retirement of officers, was also passed. The bill, which provides for the retirement of officers, was also passed.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.
The excess of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending January 31, 1882, was \$12,485,405, the excess being \$1,000,000. In February there was a decrease of \$1,000,000. In February there was a decrease of \$1,000,000. In February there was a decrease of \$1,000,000.

OPPOSITION TO INAGALS.
There is some unexpected opposition to the confirmation of Rufus Ingalls to be quarter-master-general. It is very probable, too, that General Rucker might have had some difficulty in being confirmed. The bill, which provides for the retirement of officers, was also passed.

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merce, reported favorably a bill recently introduced by him to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans and for other purposes. He offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the secretary of war to transmit an estimate of the cost of removing wrecks and obstructions from Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana.

A BOTTEN NEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Mr. Vance offered a resolution reciting that the cost of collecting the internal revenue tax in the sixth collection district of North Carolina is nearly sixty per cent, being greater than that of any other district in the United States; that many and serious charges are made openly against the officials in the newspapers and elsewhere, and are generally believed; providing for the appointment, by the president of the senate, of a committee of three to investigate the charges, provide complaints, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc. Mr. Sherman regarded the resolution as extraordinary, and in the nature of an executive order. He supposed it referred to a matter pending in executive session, and before the committee on finance. He would not object to calling on the treasury department for information, but he certainly objected to a recital about which the senate could know nothing. Mr. Vance said he had twice applied for the information, and that he had received no answer. He then offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary of war to transmit an estimate of the cost of removing wrecks and obstructions from Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana.

At one o'clock the meeting was called to order by Thomas E. Miller, senator from Beaufort county, and Major Harry Noah, of Columbia, acted as secretary. These officers were the only ones present at the meeting. The president explained the object of the meeting and dwelt upon the heavy grievances under which the republicans of South Carolina were laboring. He declared that it now remained with the republicans now assembled to suggest remedies and to take such steps to abate these hardships as became wise, but determined and patriotic men would not fail to do so. The names of the delegates were then enrolled, and nearly all the counties in the state were found to be represented. Some counties sent only one delegate, while others sent as many as seven.

A TALE OF GRIEVANCES.
When it was announced that all the preliminary matters of organization had been arranged, and the meeting was ready for business, a large number of resolutions, all of which had been previously drawn up, and all expressing the same spirit, were presented. The burden of these resolutions was that the republicans of this state have been subjected to sore oppressions by the dominant party; that the democrats have enacted laws designed to perpetuate their own power at the expense of all other parties; that the late democratic legislature passed many grinding and unjust laws, which, if enforced, will bring ruin upon the masses and destroy the whole material progress of the state. The new registration and election laws were denounced in bold terms.

THE OLD CALL ON CONGRESS.
Several of the resolutions called upon congress to come to the succor of the republicans and foil these tyrannical enactments. Each of these resolutions elicited more or less discussion. It was finally determined to satisfy all parties that all these resolutions should be embodied in a series of resolutions to be prepared by a special committee. This committee was appointed and immediately addressed itself to the task.

A LONG PREAMBLE AND SOLEMN RESOLVE.
In the meantime the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it re-assembled to hear the report. The committee's report was a long and elaborate one, and several long resolutions setting forth in indignant terms the grievances of the party, citing the relative numerical strength of the two parties in South Carolina, emphasizing the injustice and wrongs of the recent election and registration laws, and calling upon congress to interfere. This paper was well prepared, and it was expected that it would be adopted without opposition.

AN ELEMENT OF DISCORD.
But in this they were mistaken, for a long and acrimonious debate ensued, and some of the ablest members of the convention took part in the discussion. The United States district attorney, Samuel W. Melton, Mr. Shreveburg and B. P. Chatfield, took sides against the resolution. Melton delivered a very long and able speech, in which he made a deep impression on his hearers.

DROPPING THE HOT COAL.
As it was apparent that the resolutions could not pass in their present shape, it was agreed to leave the whole matter in the hands of the federal election officers, and to ask the government to make suitable provision to obtain legal registration under the federal election laws for all the voters in the state. It was determined that it would not be wise to call a state convention. It would be better to let the fight be made in the courts, and to leave the whole matter in the hands of the federal election officers, and to ask the government to make suitable provision to obtain legal registration under the federal election laws for all the voters in the state. It was determined that it would not be wise to call a state convention. It would be better to let the fight be made in the courts, and to leave the whole matter in the hands of the federal election officers, and to ask the government to make suitable provision to obtain legal registration under the federal election laws for all the voters in the state.

CONKLING DENOUNCED.
A Bitter Letter from Mrs. Scoville has been written and sent to the following letter: To the United States Senate: Roscoe Conkling for the supreme court of the United States! How dare anybody give such preferences to the man who, of all others, should be punished with the execration of his countrymen and of the world for the untold sorrow and humiliation we have suffered? Can they believe that the conviction of poor, crazy Guiteau (lynched by process of law) will cover up his own nefarious record that the blinded nation and the world will no more see their iniquity, but quietly consent to bow down submissively to My Lord Conkling when he shall assume the judicial throne of the highest court in the land—the court of last resort? If such things are to be, where are our boasted liberties?

SHALL POLITICIANS BE ALLOWED TO STIR UP STRIFE over the spoils of office until the very air is full of murder, and until some poor fool—believing they are about to plunge the country into civil war, crazed by the thought, believing himself, God-commissioned to right the trouble and save the country—shall remove the man they are slandering and denouncing? When all is over, the tragedy ended, when the suffering soul of the martyred president has found rest where the wicked ceased from troubling; when the poor victim of their poisonous utterances, and his friends have been deluded by the mockery of a trial at law, wherein the judge, the jury, the experts, the witnesses and the people had already prejudged the case, every advantage of power in high places, including means and resources being taken, the weak and defenseless; when the political scapegoat is at last condemned to the sacrifice; when the bereaved mother, the widowed wife and the fatherless children have been mocked by a semblance of sorrow; when almost in the same breath with the sighing of these false politicians—even before the sound of the Garfield memorial eulogy is heard—even before the sad wail of the requiem has risen and died away—there comes this atrocious nomination of the man who is really morally to blame, to the highest judicial honor in the gift of the man who by the force of circumstances finds

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WITH CLOSED DOORS, THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN REPUB- LICANS MEET.

But the Constitution Has a Friend Inside Who Tells It All—A Long Tale of Grievances Presented by Discontented Elements, which Part to Agree—The Republican Policy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]—A conference of nearly one hundred leading republicans of South Carolina met in Columbia to-day. The hall in which the meeting took place was as inaccessible as a frontier fortress, every avenue of approach being watched by vigilant delegates, who were determined to foil the ingenious efforts of the reporters to discover what was the nature of the secret deliberations. A pledge of secrecy was enjoined upon each delegate, who was urged by the presiding officer not to divulge any of the proceedings. But despite the untiring efforts of the members to prevent their doings from transpiring, the following facts were gathered by your correspondent:

At one o'clock the meeting was called to order by Thomas E. Miller, senator from Beaufort county, and Major Harry Noah, of Columbia, acted as secretary. These officers were the only ones present at the meeting. The president explained the object of the meeting and dwelt upon the heavy grievances under which the republicans of South Carolina were laboring. He declared that it now remained with the republicans now assembled to suggest remedies and to take such steps to abate these hardships as became wise, but determined and patriotic men would not fail to do so. The names of the delegates were then enrolled, and nearly all the counties in the state were found to be represented. Some counties sent only one delegate, while others sent as many as seven.

When it was announced that all the preliminary matters of organization had been arranged, and the meeting was ready for business, a large number of resolutions, all of which had been previously drawn up, and all expressing the same spirit, were presented. The burden of these resolutions was that the republicans of this state have been subjected to sore oppressions by the dominant party; that the democrats have enacted laws designed to perpetuate their own power at the expense of all other parties; that the late democratic legislature passed many grinding and unjust laws, which, if enforced, will bring ruin upon the masses and destroy the whole material progress of the state. The new registration and election laws were denounced in bold terms.

Several of the resolutions called upon congress to come to the succor of the republicans and foil these tyrannical enactments. Each of these resolutions elicited more or less discussion. It was finally determined to satisfy all parties that all these resolutions should be embodied in a series of resolutions to be prepared by a special committee. This committee was appointed and immediately addressed itself to the task.

A LONG PREAMBLE AND SOLEMN RESOLVE.
In the meantime the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it re-assembled to hear the report. The committee's report was a long and elaborate one, and several long resolutions setting forth in indignant terms the grievances of the party, citing the relative numerical strength of the two parties in South Carolina, emphasizing the injustice and wrongs of the recent election and registration laws, and calling upon congress to interfere. This paper was well prepared, and it was expected that it would be adopted without opposition.

But in this they were mistaken, for a long and acrimonious debate ensued, and some of the ablest members of the convention took part in the discussion. The United States district attorney, Samuel W. Melton, Mr. Shreveburg and B. P. Chatfield, took sides against the resolution. Melton delivered a very long and able speech, in which he made a deep impression on his hearers.

DROPPING THE HOT COAL.
As it was apparent that the resolutions could not pass in their present shape, it was agreed to leave the whole matter in the hands of the federal election officers, and to ask the government to make suitable provision to obtain legal registration under the federal election laws for all the voters in the state. It was determined that it would not be wise to call a state convention. It would be better to let the fight be made in the courts, and to leave the whole matter in the hands of the federal election officers, and to ask the government to make suitable provision to obtain legal registration under the federal election laws for all the voters in the state.

CONKLING DENOUNCED.
A Bitter Letter from Mrs. Scoville has been written and sent to the following letter: To the United States Senate: Roscoe Conkling for the supreme court of the United States! How dare anybody give such preferences to the man who, of all others, should be punished with the execration of his countrymen and of the world for the untold sorrow and humiliation we have suffered? Can they believe that the conviction of poor, crazy Guiteau (lynched by process of law) will cover up his own nefarious record that the blinded nation and the world will no more see their iniquity, but quietly consent to bow down submissively to My Lord Conkling when he shall assume the judicial throne of the highest court in the land—the court of last resort? If such things are to be, where are our boasted liberties?

SHALL POLITICIANS BE ALLOWED TO STIR UP STRIFE over the spoils of office until the very air is full of murder, and until some poor fool—believing they are about to plunge the country into civil war, crazed by the thought, believing himself, God-commissioned to right the trouble and save the country—shall remove the man they are slandering and denouncing? When all is over, the tragedy ended, when the suffering soul of the martyred president has found rest where the wicked ceased from troubling; when the poor victim of their poisonous utterances, and his friends have been deluded by the mockery of a trial at law, wherein the judge, the jury, the experts, the witnesses and the people had already prejudged the case, every advantage of power in high places, including means and resources being taken, the weak and defenseless; when the political scapegoat is at last condemned to the sacrifice; when the bereaved mother, the

pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, trials only \$1.50 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; seal; now, Peabody Medical Institute for Dr. W. M. Carter, No. 4 Belknap street, Boston.

Office Dougherty's Dry Goods Palace,
Atlanta, Ga., February 20th, 1882.
Messrs. McBride & Co.:
I am using one of your "Gate City Stone
Filters" at my store, and must say that it
possesses great merit. It does its work
perfectly and satisfactorily, and is very
simple and easily kept in order.

Truly,
DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.
Jan 15 above we top col.

BULLETIN NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., "American Men of
Letters," by J. Warner, Price, \$1.25
NOAH WEBSTER—"American Men of Let-
ters," by Scudder, Price, 1.00
ANTHROPOLOGY, by Taylor, Price, 2.00
HOPES AND FEAR FOR ART, by Wm.
Morris, Price, 1.25
DOROTHY—A Story of the North,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, by Geo. F. How-
land, Price, 40c
LONGFELLOW—American Classics, Price, 40c
We have just received a full line of Artists
Materials.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.,
Booksellers, Art and Commercial Stationers,
26 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
Feb 17 dly—un mch

COTTON AND WEATHER.

OT row, middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday, at 10 1/4; in New York, at 11 1/4; in
Atlanta, at 11 1/4.

Weather.
The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for
Georgia to-day, slightly warmer, fair weather, light
variable winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, Signal Corps, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 2, 1882, P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of
actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.25	61	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Augusta.	30.28	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Palestine.	30.13	58	42 S. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Salveston.	30.13	58	42 S. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Indianola.	30.19	58	42 S. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Key West.	30.19	58	42 S. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Mobile.	30.22	62	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.22	62	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Port Jervis.	30.22	62	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Pensacola.	30.22	62	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Fort Smith.	30.22	62	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Fort Smith.	30.22	62	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per
hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 5
to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30
to 49, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
8:15 A. M.	30.23	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
10:30	30.23	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
2:30 P. M.	30.23	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
4:30	30.23	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
6:30	30.23	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
8:30	30.23	59	42 S. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.

Mean daily bar., 30.221 Maximum ther., 70.0
Mean daily ther., 57.7 Minimum ther., 46.5
Mean daily wind, 5.7 Total rainfall, .00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGESTOCK OF FINE
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
and new designs in Jewelry. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT

NO. 5 WHITEHALL STREET.
My stock of solid silver and plated ware is the
largest ever shown. No trouble to get suited. Do
not forget the place.

A. F. PICKERT,
5 Whitehall Street.
Jan 8 dth 8 p m w ea

DIAMONDS

A Specialty.
FINE WATCHES,
RICH JEWELRY.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
Feb 17 dly—top local news col

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines,
will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Young Men's Christian Association.
The Sabbath-school lesson will be lectured upon
by Rev. Dr. W. E. Borge to-night at eight o'clock. All
are invited to be present.

Walter Taylor says: "I have a large lot for your
Brewer's Lung Restorer and where I sell one bottle
for trial the purchaser invariably buys the second
bottle and speaks highly of the medicine."
Feb 17 dly—top local news col

Don't buy Bracelets until you
have seen those at
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.

A warning! All who have consumption or
bronchitis who fail to take Brewer's Lung
Restorer, are in danger of losing their lives at
any time. Buy a bottle and save your life.

Dressed and matched, and rough lumber
shingles and lath, 36 Mitchell street, etc. \$1 at
mch 2 dly—top col sp W. J. WILLIAMSON.

NOTICE.

I have removed to my permanent place, 57 Broad
street, and will be pleased to see my friends and
customers.
GEO. E. LEO, Architect.
mch 2 dly

Fair Warning—Last Notice.
All persons indebted to the late firm of
Haskell & Shulhafer are required to call and
settle immediately or the accounts will be
placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
M. FRANKLIN, Receiver.
mch 3 dly

One hundred new Gold Brace-
lets at
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.

Stinky Men
"Wells's Health Renewer," greatest remedy on earth
for impotence, leucorrhoea, sexual debility, etc. \$1 at
druggists. Depot Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta
mch 3 dly—top local news col

LAST CHANCE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
I am compelled to close out the entire stock of
Dry Goods at No. 54 Whitehall street, immediately.
All parties wishing to secure first class bargains
will do so at once. Monday night next.
J. J. HILL,
Receiver.

A SUICIDE.

JOSHUA C. JONES TAKES POISON
AND DIES.

Tired of Battling with an Unkind World, and Dis-
heartened with His Prospects, He Shuffles off
This Mortal Coil by the Aid of Whisky
and Morphine—The Inquest, Etc.

J. C. Jones, who up to the 28th ultimo was
engaged with Hamilton & Hudson as a city
drummer, committed suicide yesterday by
taking morphine.

About five or six weeks ago Jones was in-
formed by his employers that his services
would not be needed any longer, as trade had
grown too dull to authorize them to keep him.
Jones prevailed on them to retain him for
another month so that he could have an
opportunity of securing a new position. He
was allowed to remain at a small salary
until the 28th, when he ceased his
connection with the firm. He said that he
had secured a position with Mr. J. N. Watson,
a Peachtree street merchant.

On the day following, however, he appeared
at Hamilton & Hudson's, and on being asked
why he had not gone to work at his new place
he replied that he had decided to take a day's
rest. He was then in a state bordering on in-
toxication.

About 7 o'clock yesterday he left his home
at 250 Decatur street and went to the beef
market of Mr. Y. S. Snow, to whom he stated
that he had taken four grains of morphine
and some whisky to induce sleep. He was
then intoxicated and asked Mr. Snow to get
him four more grains of morphine. This
Mr. Snow declined to do, and remonstrated
with Jones telling him he had taken enough
already.

Jones went on down Decatur street and en-
deavored to make a purchase of morphine at
Dr. Martin's drug store. It was refused him,
and he went on to Hodges' drug store where
he again attempted a purchase, but with no
success. At the drug store of Dr. Fred King,
at the corner of Decatur and Ivy streets, he
succeeded. What occurred there was related
by Dr. King at the inquest last night, as
follows:

"I can't say that I know the man. He has
been in the store a number of times, and I
have heard that his name was Doc Jones. He
was at my place of business this morning
about 9 o'clock. When he came in he was
under the influence of whisky and seems to
have been dissipating. He asked for ten cents
worth of morphine. I thought it best not to
sell it to him and asked him if he knew how
to dose it out. He said he did. In order to
get rid of him with the least trouble I gave
him about three or four grains of
quinine and labeled it morphine. I did it
simply to satisfy him. It is a custom we have
when we have such applications for poison.
He did not get any morphine from me, and in
fact there has not been a particle of mor-
phine sold today at my place. I was with him
myself, and I know that he got quinine.

He did not get any morphine from me, and in
fact there has not been a particle of mor-
phine sold today at my place. I was with him
myself, and I know that he got quinine.

Dr. Hale was present and was laughing at me
for selling him quinine for morphine. I did
not think it was safe to sell him poison,
although he did not say what he wanted for it.
He only said he knew how to dose it out. I
did not see him any more until now."

From Dr. King's drug store Jones started
back home. He picked up the bottle of mor-
phine and carried it to his home. He was
picked up and carried to his home where
medical attention was given him. The first
physician to arrive was Dr. Martin who
was followed by Doctors Whitley and Barrow.
They worked with Jones until four o'clock
yesterday evening when he died. He did not
speak an intelligible word all day.

Last night at 7 o'clock Coroner Hilburn
held an inquest on the body and a verdict
was rendered to the effect that Jones came to
his death from the results of too much whisky
and a dose of morphine.

The first witness who testified at the in-
quest was Dr. Fred King, whose testimony is
given above. He was followed by Dr. G. W.
Barrow, Dr. T. R. Whitley, Dr. E. L. Stroud
and Dr. M. C. Martin, who testified as to
Jones's symptoms and the methods which
were resorted to prevent his death. The bat-
tery was used freely for the two hours before
death ensued.

Mr. George H. Pratt testified that he saw
Jones fall on Decatur street and picked him
up and had him carried home. Mr. Snow
testified to the facts concerning Jones's actions
and words before he attempted to buy the
morphine of Dr. Martin. He said that Jones
had said nothing which induced him to be-
lieve that he meditated suicide.

Mr. L. E. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamil-
ton & Hudson, testified that he had frequently
heard Jones threaten to suicide, and once or
twice since "Christmas" he had heard him
say that he would take his own life were it
not for the fact that he had a family dependent
upon him for support. Mr. Hamilton said:

"In January we told him that we could
keep him as long as he wanted. He insisted
that we should keep him until the first of
March, and remained with us at a
small salary until the 28th of February, when
he told us that he had secured another place
and was going to work for Mr. J. N. Watson,
on Peachtree street."

When the physicians searched Jones's pockets
they found the envelope which had contained
the quinine which Dr. King had sold Jones.
It was marked "morphine"; be careful;
poison."

Jones had been living in Atlanta about five
years. He leaves a wife and two children.
The hour for his funeral had not been de-
termined upon late last night. It is supposed
that he was depressed in spirits on account
of the loss of his situation and getting in
liquor put him in a condition to carry out his
threats of self-destruction. He was about
thirty-five years of age.

LEASED CONVICTS.

An Important Phase of the Question.

The Augusta Chronicle and Constitution-
alist, which reached Atlanta yesterday, con-
tained the following piece of news which, by
reason of the litigation which is now going on
of it, will be read with interest:

"Yesterday morning a negro named Rich-
ard Rogers applied to the mayor for a free
pass over railroads to Sumter county. Upon
being questioned by the mayor, he said that
he had just served out his time—four years
and a half—with Bondurant & Jopling, as a
convict, that he had no money and no way to
get back to his home in Sumter county; hence
wanted a pauper pass. The mayor told him
it was the duty of Bondurant & Jopling to
furnish the transportation, and advise him to
ask them for it, and if they did not furnish
it, to go to Judge Eve. Bondurant & Jop-
ling declined to furnish the transportation,
and the ex-convict thereupon stated the case
to Judge Eve, who wrote a note to the firm,
calling their attention to section 4 of the act
"to provide for the better inspection and
comfort of convicts," passed by the legisla-
ture in 1881, which reads as follows:

"That upon the discharge of any convict he shall
be furnished by the lessee with a suit of citizen's
clothes not to cost less than six dollars and trans-
portation to the county from which he or she was
sentenced."

"Judge Eve requested Bondurant & Jopling
to comply with this law. They had furnished
Rogers with the suit of clothes, but declined to
give him the transportation, which cost
seven dollars and a half.

"Bondurant & Jopling declined to comply
with Judge Eve's request and said the law
passed by the legislature was not binding upon
the lessees. The firm are not lessees of the
convicts from the state, but sub-let them
from Mr. Lowe, of Atlanta, who is the lessee.
They stated that they had received instruc-
tions from Mr. Lowe not to furnish transpor-
tation.

"L. A. Dugas, Jr., solicitor of the city court,
called upon Messrs. Ganahl & Wright, attor-
neys for Bondurant & Jopling, and laid the

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FULL STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

in each department. WHITE GOODS in many NEW MATERIALS, NEW BLACK
GOODS, NEW FLAKE BLACK CREPE, NEW PERCAL, NEW STYLE COLLARS,
NEW NOBBY HANDKERCHIEFS, NEW CORSETS, NEW BUSTLES, FRESH
WHITE PLAID AND FANCY CHINA MATTING. Handsome NEW STYLE
CARPETS just received. Splendid lot of NEW STYLE GOOD SHOES just in.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS CHEAP.

Having purchased at SHERIFF'S SALE the
entire stock of Brock Bros., consisting of all
grades of
TOBACCO,
CIGARS
AND
SNUFF

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER
BARGAINS

and respectfully request all dealers to call and see
what we have to offer at the stock
Will be Closed Out at Once and
Cheap for Cash.

We will, for the present, keep the stock at the old
stand of Messrs. Brock Bros., under KIMBALL
HOUSE, ON DECATUR STREET, where we shall
be glad to take orders. Will also take orders
at our house.

Nos. 55 and 57 ALABAMA STREET,
for any part of the above named stock or for
anything in the

GROCERY LINE.

of which we have a full stock always on hand.
Respectfully,
J. W. GOLDSMITH & CO.
Feb 23—dly—top local news col

natter before them. They stated that they
were satisfied the law was unconstitutional,
null and void, as having been passed after
the lease was made, and its enforcement im-
paired the obligation of a contract which
was contrary to the constitution. This act,
they said, doubled the original price which
the lessee agreed to pay for the convicts with-
out their consent, and was, therefore, not
only unconstitutional, but inequitable, and
they proposed to make a test case in the
courts.

"Judge Eve and Solicitor Dugas hold that
the law is not unconstitutional, and can be
enforced. Judge Eve telegraphed to Govern-
or Colquitt last evening, asking him to enforce
the act. He says if the law is not enforced re-
leased convicts from other counties will be
turned loose in the county, thus bring-
ing in an idle, vicious class."

A CONSTITUTION reporter sought out Mr.
Lowe yesterday and had a short conversation
with him in reference to the case referred to
above. Mr. Lowe said in answer to a ques-
tion:

"I have read the article in the Chronicle.
They are incorrect in stating that Bondurant
& Jopling lease the convicts from me. They
are my partners, and there is no such firm as
Bondurant & Jopling. The firm name is
Bondurant, Jopling & Co. Colonel Lockett and
myself think the act which the Chronicle
quotes is unconstitutional, and we are deter-
mined to test the matter in the courts. About
two weeks ago I gave instructions that trans-
portation home should be furnished to no
more of the discharged convicts than I did not
at that time know that Dick Rogers would be
the first to come under the new rule. We
simply had determined to make a test of the
constitutionality of the law, and as it hap-
pened, he was the first to be discharged after
our decision."

"What have you done about it?"
"I have telegraphed for the transportation
to be furnished under protest, and we shall
take the matter to the courts. It will go into
the superior court of Richmond county and
then to the supreme court of the state."

"Can't you think you will gain your case?"
"I can't see why," said Senator
Hawes, who drew the bill, says that it was
the intention that the state should refund the
money paid out by the lessees of the convicts for
their transportation to the county in which
they were committed after the contract was
made, and the methods which were deter-
mined to test the matter in the courts. About
two weeks ago I gave instructions that trans-
portation home should be furnished to no
more of the discharged convicts than I did not
at that time know that Dick Rogers would be
the first to come under the new rule. We
simply had determined to make a test of the
constitutionality of the law, and as it hap-
pened, he was the first to be discharged after
our decision."

"What will you do about paying the trans-
portation until the matter is decided?"
"We shall go on paying it and if we win our
case we can get our money back, and if we
lose our case we can let it stand. We have
always furnished the convicts with suits of
clothes and discharged them, and are willing
to do so, but we feel that it is an imposition to
force us to pay their ways home."

"How much will the transportation aver-
age?"
"About eight dollars per convict."

"How much does this amount to in a year
for your company?"
"It goes up to heavy figures, considering
that it is an imposition on the state. The way
it is: Companies two and three receive all the
short term men; the long term men go to the
coal mines, which are operated by company
No. 1. Mine is No. 2. Governor Brown's
company does not feel it so much, but we re-
ceive so many for a year or two's service that
we find the discharges cost us very rapidly
and amount to a heavy drain on us."

"Will Mr. Grant take part with you in the
suit?"
"I don't know; he was speaking of it. We
will go it alone if he does not go with us?"

Principal Keeper Nelms was visited, but
said that he preferred to say nothing further
than that the subject was up and would be
decided in the courts.

It is understood that the state will use
every effort to enforce the law and compel
the lessees to send the discharged convicts back
home free of cost to the convict or the state.

THE CITIZEN'S BANK.

The Depositors Making an Effort to Reduce Their
Accounts to Judgment.

The depositors in the late Citizen's bank
appeared in the city court yesterday thirty-
eight strong and asked judgment on their
several accounts against the bank. The de-
positors were represented by Hopkins &
Glenn, Logan E. Bleckley and Harrison &
Peoples. The defendant was represented by
Julius L. Brown and M. A. Candler. The
thirty-eight depositors represented about \$75,
000 of deposits.

A special plea was filed by the defendant
setting forth that the state of Georgia for her-
self and other creditors of the Citizen's bank
had filed a bill in the superior court of this
county against the Citizen's bank, and had
had receivers appointed, who had taken
charge of the affairs of the bank, and by reason
of these facts the plaintiffs in these cases
ought not to be allowed to have judgments.

OVERCOATS!

REVERSIBLES!

ULSTERETTES!

NOBBY BUSINESS SUITS!

ELEGANT DRESS SUITS!

LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS!

JUST OPENED

AT

HIRSCH BROS.

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

671 sept—dly un cham boy & co

ART WALL PAPER.

YOUR INSPECTION SOLICITED.

WE CLAIM THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT! FIRST CLASS WORK!
The Finest Goods! Perfect Satisfaction!

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY WALL PAPER HOUSE!
TRACY & POMEROY.

66 1-2 Whitehall Street, Salesroom Second Floor, ATLANTA.

881—Feb 23 2m sun tues fr un hr

The plea was stricken on demurrer, the court
holding that the obligations were not suffi-
cient to prevent common law judgments
against the bank.

The first case decided was that of W. L.
Hubbard, who received a judgment for \$820.
The court then adjourned. The other cases
will be heard to-day.

AMUSEMENTS YESTERDAY.

"Old Shipmates" at DeWitt's Opera House.
A brief but sufficient analysis of "Old Shipmates"
has already been given. It is not striking in plot,
but the dialogue is bright, which is a saving clause.
Mr. Morand's hearty voice and hearty figure are
well adapted to the portrayal of a benevolent old
sail. His rendering of Captain Weatherage was
clear and effective, and was only marred by
drawl of the Frank Mayo "put it out, old pard"
order. It was a finished bit of character painting.
Miss Jennie Goodrich's "Jenny" was the most effec-
tive of the minor characters.

The EVENING MYSTERY—Liberal hall, corner
Fourth and Walton streets, was packed yesterday
afternoon at the matinee, and a large audience
witnessed a performance last night, where we de-
livered with Ruby Saxe and her illusions, espe-
cially the dancing skeleton. The company gives one
more show to-night and Saturday night.

To the Public.
The doors of the Orphan's home, located at Decatur,
Georgia, are opened to orphan children be-
tween the ages of three and ten, and special ar-
rangements may be made for those older or
younger.

Any person who knows of an orphan needing the
provision care of this benevolent institution will
confer a favor upon the executive committee by
corresponding with the agent of the home, Rev. T.
P. Jones, Care of the Orphan's home, or the superin-
tendent, Rev. J. L. Lupton, Decatur, Georgia, or any
good family who wishes to take one of these little
ones into his or her home as an adopted child.
All applications are subject to the approval
of the executive committee.

A Compliment.
A day or two since a formal card was received at
the Atlanta post-office, addressed to "The Boss Job
Printer of Atlanta," and was promptly forwarded
to W. C. Dodson, of the Atlanta Post-Office, who
post-office officials, and consider the compliment a
deserved one. Mr. Dodson lately sold his interest
in the firm of Dodson & Scott and purchased the
office of Mr. E. L. Winkham, which he is moving to
33 Broad street, opposite office of the Constitution,
which has been specially fitted up and adapted to
the requirements of his business. We cheerfully
welcome him back to "Printers' Row."

Before the Commissioner.
Yesterday Edward S. Moore, of Winnetka county,
was before Commissioner Smith charged with
illicit whisky making. He was given a preliminary
hearing and held in a bond to answer before the
district court.

Warren J. Brownlee, of the same county, was
made by Commissioner Smith charged with illicit dis-
tilling. He waived an examination and was put
under bond.

Robert Thurman, charged with retailing and conceal-
ing, was sent to jail in default of bond.

Deputy Collector Whitte made a seizure in Dawson
county a day or two since. He secured a wagon,
110 gallons of whisky and four oxen and arrested
two men. The men were taken before commis-
sioner Brittain, at Dahlonega, and put under bond
for their appearance at the next term of the district
court.

At the Kimball from Georgia.
J. Ficker, Americus; H. C. Hanson, J. H. Hall, J. C.
Rutherford, Macon; T. W. Glover, Marietta; J. L.
Bass, Griffin; B. H. Bigham, H. J. L. Levy,
H. M. Perry, Gainesville; R. Barry, Ga. C. Pine, Ga.

LOCAL NOTES.
The United States district court meets Monday.
C. G. McCallan, formerly steward of the Kimball
and Markham houses, died at 9 1/2 Whitehall street
yesterday morning. His funeral will be preached
this morning at 11 o'clock at the residence.

Robert Thurman was before Justice Tanner yes-
terday charged with stealing a small amount of
money from Rhoda Hill. He was given a prelimi-
nary trial and sent to jail in default of bond.

Horse Bradley's New York address for the present
is 15 Charles street, where he will be glad to re-
ceive orders from his friends. He is now prepared
to serve them in a better manner and more
promptly than heretofore. He has left